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## THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

BOSTON, MASS., MAY, 1869.

### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

We are agreeably surprised to find that so much interest is felt in the cause of Peace at the West, and that so many there are disposed to labor for it. From letters recently received at our Western office, we make the following extracts showing how some men feel on this subject:

"Although but little acquainted with the specific plans of your Society, the principle is most positively Christian, and I am much interested in its success. I am satisfied by my experience, as a soldier in the Army of the Cumberland, that even a good cause will not prevent the demoralizing efforts of war; and I am sure that until our churches accept *all* of Christianity, and recognize, at least, in every believer, a brother sustaining toward us to some extent the relation of Christ, 'inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me,' our victories will never be completed. They will be mere interminable efforts, without the permanent conquest of which we know the perfect Gospel of Christ is capable.

God bless your effort, is the prayer of your  
Brother in Christ, J. S."

"I shall be ready to begin by preaching in this place about a week from next Sabbath. I am trying to conceive a plan or method by which the masses can be reached; a scheme which, after being idealized, can be realized in practice. I may be too sanguine; but it does seem to me, that a cause which has money, morality and religion on its side, gain, godliness and humanity, a cause whose living soul is kindled by love to man, honor to Christ, and glory to God, *can* be made to reach and move the million. I am amazed that even the *Christian* press does not even hint a desire that we as a nation should be peaceful, and long suffering as Christ commands. I am confounded at myself that, after all my convictions of what is, and what is not, compatible with the divine philosophy of Jesus Christ, I should have allowed myself to be so far carried down the dark tide whose gory stream flows from this world's crimson code. I shall put my shoulder under the load in the name of God and humanity, and hope to the end. It is in this spirit I have consented to work for a compensation so small for the present while the Society is poor.

Yours in Peace, M. B."

"I have long thought on the cause in which you are engaged. It is of vital importance. I was Chaplain in the Army, and from personal experience know the horrors of war. The Editor of the 'Advocate of Peace' has been sending it to me. I have been reading it, and have longed to do something for the cause. If you will give me your system, and I can be sustained in the work, there is no cause in which I would sooner engage. I have been disabled, stricken down in time of battle, have held the heads of bleeding victims when they died on the gory field of strife. Ah, more! I had one son forced into the Rebel service, and killed at the battle of Chickamauga; another enlisted in Indiana, and died in the Hospital at St. Louis; while a third, my only living child, was wounded, and still suffers from its effects. Oh! think of the horrors of war. Brothers arrayed against brothers in deadly combat, and without their will or consent.

Brother Lord, give me permission, and I am ready to commence. I have studied the prophecies, and a reign of universal peace *must* come.

Yours truly, D. C."

"The times," says one of our Western Lecturing Agents to the Secretary here, "are opportune for publishing the doctrines of peace. In the past ten days I have raised about \$55 for peace literature, and donations for the cause, and pledges for about \$70 more. *The people are weary of the burden and evils of war*, and are eager to hear of a balm for the bleeding world. It can be found in our righteous cause. Then, I say, oh that Christians would be in earnest to declare by word and deed that their Master is the Prince of Peace. Who can hold his heart, his hand or his money from this work of God and humanity?"

W. G. H.

THE NEW POLICY TOWARDS OUR INDIANS.—We are glad to find our new President inclined to employ Quakers in dealing with our Indians. They have always been true as a body to the peaceful and eminently successful policy of William Penn; and we cannot doubt that the same policy, if fairly and fully carried out, will insure in time permanent peace between us and our red brethren. It is certainly more than time to try some experiment of the kind; and too much praise cannot well be awarded to the Quakers for their willingness to undertake the service "without money and without price."

We find, since the above was in type, the following statement from Washington, April 29:—The President has designated the following named gentlemen to act as members of an unpaid commission of ten to aid him and the Interior Department in carrying out his Indian policy: E. S. Tobey of Boston, William E. Dodge of New York, George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, William Welsh of Philadelphia, John Brunnow of Pittsburgh, J. F. Farwell of Chicago, Robert Campbell of St. Louis. Two or three other gentlemen may be appointed in the course of a month or two to complete the commission. These gentlemen will give the principal part of their services this season to the work in the Sioux reservation on the upper Missouri River. Two of them are to meet General Parker, the Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, in New York to-morrow, whither he goes to make the usual spring purchases. The commissions for the Quakers who have been appointed, and confirmed as Indian agents, will be forwarded to them early next week, and they will be expected immediately thereafter to go to their respective fields of labor. The Hicksite branch of the society has the Nebraska superintendency. Each body will appoint from its own members an inspector, who serves without pay from the government, and whose duty will be to go about among the Quaker agents, and report on their doings to the society and President Grant.

### INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION:

#### ITS GENERAL ADOPTION BY NATIONS.

One of the most cheering signs of the times is the increasing frequency with which differences between nations, in respect to which formerly no decision would have been thought possible but an appeal to the sword, are referred to arbitration, or the mediation of friendly Powers. And still more encouraging is the distinct and emphatic recog-